VESPASIAN ELLIS, Editor. R. M. HEATH, Assistant,

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence— I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jeal-ousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign in-fluence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever forei it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean—'that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."—Jaffereen.

Agents for the "American Organ.

JOHN T. AUBLEY, St. Asaph street, two doors from King street, Alexandria, Virginia. ALPRED LEWELLIN, Richmond, Virginia. W. S. CROWLEY, 146 Baltimore street, Baltimore,

W. S. Crowlet, 146 Baltimore afrect, Baltimore, Maryland.

Jorn P. Hilton is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities is the west.

V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorised Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner Third and Chestnut sts.

The "American Organ" will be found for sale at Anbra & Yares, No. 22 Beekman street, New York, A. D. Chaloner, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey, M. J. Busns, Portamouth, Virginia.

W. F. Farish, Fredericksburg, Va.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers will please leave their names and address

All advertisements for the "Organ' should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication. For general advertisements refer to the

outside pages, our inside form being mostly filled with reading matter.

To-morrow being Thanksgiving day, there will be no issue of this paper.

#### The Washington Union.

The frequent notice which we have, and shall probably continue, to take of this delectable journal, is due solely to the fact that it is generally regarded as the organ of the administration. But for this circumstance, we should rarely, if ever, allude to it. There is no paper in the country that exerts so little influence and excites so little respect. There is certainly not one that is characterized by a more slavish and subservient spirit, nor one so universally distinguished for its servile sycophancy and disgusting toadyism. These are facts which cannot be gainsaid.

Out of the small circle of office-holders and office-seekers it is almost impossible to find any democrat who does not speak of the Union with habitual contempt. Even those benighted few, who still regard, with a favorable eye, the course of the administration, are mortified and provoked that it should continue to repose its confidence, and bestow its favors upon such a They seem, however, to forget that weak minds are gratified by gross flattery and servile adulation; and that, therefore, the very qualities of the government organ, which disgust the nation, render it peculiarly acceptable to those in high places.

Any one who has paid the slightest attention

to the course of the Union during the last twelve months, will be forced to admit, that these strictures are not undeserved. The numercus somersets which it made on important public questions-the vile intrigues to which it resorted to effect sordid personal ends-and the servile alacrity which it always exhibited to change its position at the mere beck of its master, cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers. We shall, however, endeavor to refresh their memories by a brief reference to a few striking facts which at present occur to us.

Who has forgotten the course of the Union in reference to the Nebraska bill? When it was first proposed by a Whig Senator to repeal the Missouri restriction, the government paper was open and vehement in its denunciation. But no sooner was the proposition adopted by Judge Douglas and sustained by the President, than it immediately changed front, and became at once its noisiest, if not its most efficient, ad-

Did ever any paper that asserted the slight-est claim to independence, exhibit such venal inconsistency, or so slavish a submission to to the dictation of a master? Such instances this free land it stands without a parallel. Freedom of will and independence of action are the general characteristics of the American press, and though individual exceptions occasionally occur, another such instance of depasement and degradation would never be met

Nor has the public forgotten the circumstances attendant upon the election of the proprictor of the Union as printer to the House of Representatives. The disreputable means by which this was brought about, were freely spoken of at the time, and excited very general disgust, both in and out of Congress. the facts were spread before the public through the newspaper press, and were suffered by the Union to pass uncontradicted. The community, therefore, very justly concluded that no denial of them could be truthfully made. General Armstrong, the former public prin-

ter, died while the Nebraska bill was pending in Congress. The control of the Union was then assumed by its present proprietor, who became an applicant for the vacant office. About this time the Union attempted to dragoon Democratic members into the support of the Nebraska bill, by insisting that this measure had become the main test of "Democratic orthodoxy." Many northern members were very much incensed at this cool attempt to read them out of the party, and declared that, unless the course of the Union changed, they would not vote for Nicholson as public printer.

At these manifestations of discontent, the course of that journal did change in the most surprising and unexpected manner, and, for a time at least, the disaffected were appeared. Again, there were many high-minded and honorable Democrats in Congress who openly avowed their determination not to give the printing to the proprietor of the Union, if, as rumor asserted, Forney, the Clerk of the House, was about to form an editorial connexion with that paper.

The atrocity of the famous Forrest letter had inspired them with a disgust, which not even long and faithful party services could remove. At this critical juncture, a gentleman employed in the office was authorized to give assurances that no such connexion was in contemplation, or would ever be formed. These assurances were satisfactory, and the proprietor of the Union was elected without opposition. But

Hardly a week had elapsed before the Union went back to its old position, about making the Nebraska bill a democratic test-and it wa not denied that Forney would act in future as one of the editors of that paper. Then might have been heard threats of vengeance, and cur-ses loud and deep from those who had been so shamefully decieved; but the case was with out remedy, and they were forced to submit

It is due to the gentleman who was used a tool in perpetrating this fraud, to state, that when all the facts came to his knowledge, he indignantly severed his connexion with the Union office, and thus effectually relieved himself of all suspicion of any complicity with the originators of so discreditable a trick.

Such are some of the antecedents of a paper, which habitually calumniates the motives and designs of the American party—which styles its members traitors and assassins, and endea-vors to hold them up as fit subjects for general execration. The public will now be able to decide whether vilification from such a quarter is not really a high tribute to the purity of our intentions and the patriotism of our cause.

Proscription.

We have often witnessed the result of the political guillotine, when wielded by a political party in power. We have seen it descend alike upon the shattered form of the honored patriot and the sturdy and vigorous frame of the young political aspirant, but it only severed the connexion of the individual with opposite political powers. There it ceased. Party tactics and partisan warfare pursued its conquered no further. No man's literary taste was affected : no man's business relations were influenced : no man's social connexions were disturbed.

Whigs and Democrats mingled together and

communed with each other.

But a new era has dawned upon us. The powers that be, inflated with a generous zeal for transported convicts, and bouyed up with the fulsome adulation of its camp followers, who have ever been bidders at the auction of political position and executive favor, have inaugurated new elements of partisan warfare. They have ceased to be guided by the wisdom of our forefathers, and the principles of republicanism. The reign of terror has indeed commenced The mental and physical man alike, are made subservient to its will. Proscription in business, proscription in work, proscription in newspaper reading, proscription in all the minor concerns of life are the practices of the present

dynasty and its unholy adherents.

The office-holder dare not select his reading natter. The merchant dare not select his advertising medium. The relations of conumer and manufacturer are no longer subject o individual choice, but are prescribed by certain political wire-pullers, high in favor with the executive, the cabinet, and their subordi-nate military favorites. The mechanic dare not whisper the name of an opposition paper. The milk-man is even asked what paper he

Spies are posted at every corner; perjurers are rewarded with office; felons are encouraged in their villany; bribes are freely offered to ascertain the political associations of business

These are but some of the means to which the administration and its subordinates have resorted in this city to coerce American citizens to sustain them. Foiled in all their intrigue and Jesuitical cunning, by the great "American Party," they have at last resorted to the miserable expedient of threatening business men. This is not all, even the poor laborer, as he "homeward plods his weary way," is warned not to enter certain stores, at the risk of being deprived of a day's labor, and the paltry pittance which he thurso well carns. But the end is not yet. The time is not far distant when Americans will proudly and deflantly assert their high prerogative, and crush beneath them these willing slaves of a foreign hierarchy.

### A Crumb of Comfort.

At a late meeting of the Democracy in Petersburg, (Va.,) the following resolution was dopted:

"Resolved. That we recognise in the adminis "Resolved, That we recognise in the administration of Franklin Pierce an executive, ever ready to maintain and evince results abroad, and always prepared to assert the integrity of the constitution at home, and that the Democracy of Petersburg tender to him their warmest thanks for the able and fearless course that has characterized his conduct of national affairs."

We commend this little morceau to the flunkeys of the administration. Such tributes possess, at this day, all the charm of novelty, and ought therefore to be peculiarly appreciated. They say much also for the primitive simplicity of the Petersburg Democracy, and will be apt to attract much attention to the future movements of so enlightened a people. Our impression is that the good Democrats of that quiet town have been in a mesmeric trance ever since the last presidential election. When they wake up, won't they be amused at the queer capers they cut while in a state of hallucination.

### Breaking up of the Cabinet.

The following is the despatch to the New York Herald, a notice of which was telegraphed to us yesterday afternoon:

I am enabled to state, upon unquestionable au-thority, that the Prasident has determined upon a thority, that the Prasident has determined upon a reconstruction of the Cabinet as soon after the meeting of Congress as possible, say about the middle of January. Mr. Marcy will resign, and Messrs. Campbell and Guthrie will go out. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will be made Attorney General, and Mr. Cushing will take the State Department. Mr. Dobbin will be transferred to the Treasury Department. The other positions have not yet been determined upon.

etermined upon.

Mr. Buchanan having officially notified the Presi-

Mr. Buchanan having officially notified the President of his intention of returning bome in the spring.
Mr. Marcy is to go to England as minister. This will, of course, dispose also of Mr. Sickles. Mr. Mason, who is very desirous of being recalled from France, will probably be offered a seat in the Cabinet, though this is uncertain.

Having determined upon a reconstruction of his Cabinet, the President will also make an entire change in the foreign appointments, recalling Soule, Belmont, Seymour, &c. It is believed that the amount of patronage which he will thus have at his disposal, may prove sufficient to give the administration full power in Congress. At all events, the experiment will be tried, and has been agreed upon to the extent I have above stated.

CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY .-- Yes terday, November 21, the following Treasury warrants were entered upon the books of the Tressury

Popartment:
For the redemption of stock - \$39,487 08
For paying Treasury debts - 29,485 72
For the customs - 11,711 46
For covering into the Treasury from lands - 301,269 37 lands - 301,269 37

For the War Department - 109,647 06

For repayment in the War Department 21,685 07

For the Navy Department - 27,682 00

For the Interior Department - 31,206 13

A woman has suggested that when men break their hearts, it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of its claws—another sprouting imme-diately and growing in its place.

ARMY SUBALTERNS DOING STAFF DUTY. The following embraces the substance of a recent decision of the Second Comptroller:

A subaltern of the army doing duty as acting assistant commissary of subsistence, in conformity with the regulations of the War Department of September 20, 1837, and who, at the same time, September 20, 1837, and who, at the same time, is the commandant of a permanent or fixed post, garrisoned with troops, under the law of August 23, 1842, and decision of the Secretary of War of August 21, 1844, is entitled to \$20 per month for the former service, less the one additional ration per day, provided for by the act of 2d March, 1827, and double rations for commanding as above. In the computation of double rations, the above additional ration is not to be included.

If commanding a commany, he is entitled to \$10.

additional ration is not to be included.

If commanding a company, he is entitled to \$10 additional per month under the same act, as compensation for his duties and responsibilities, with respect to the clothing, arms, and accourtements of the company whilst in actual service.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAYTON. A gentleman applied to Mr. Clayton to re-ommend him to Gov. Causey for an office, and the following letter was sent in reply:

ever make to any similar application.

With the best wishes for your welfare, I have the onor to be, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Being myself a democrat, not of the Jackson impress, but of the Jackrson school, and having in a measure retired from attending public meetings or participating in the strife of party politics, I have been induced to make inquiry into the probable course the nominees for mayor will shape their adminstration. Mr. Thomas is the nominee of the modern Democratic party, and in case of election, it is expected, will carry out the principles which govern the party; and what are their principles? why, to be sure, to appoint no man to office who is not a thorough and active Democrat. In all the officers now in this city, I do not know a solitary one that is a Whig, and we do know many competent Whigs that have been removed to make room for incompetent Democrats. With what propriety then, can it be expected that Whigs will vote for a man, who, in case of election, will do all in his power to persecute them. I will ask who is Mr. Hinks?

I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, and

man, who, in case of election, will do all in his power to persecute them. I will ask who is Mr. Hinks?

I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, and should not know him were I to meet him in the street, but I am informed by a gentleman who is intimate with him, that in private life he is worthy of imitation, and in his political principles a democrat of the most enlarged and liberal stamp; and if he should be elected mayor, (of which there seems to be a strong probability,) he will select his officers for their moral worth and capapability, without regard to party predilections, giving as near as may be, half to the Whigs and the residue to the Democrats; avoiding, in all cases, appointing any man that is incompetent to a strict and faithful discharge of the duties of the office. If such should be his course of action in case of election, I sincerely hope he may be elected, and, as far as my vote and feeble voice will go to effect it, both may be relied on. I am tired of party strife in our city government. Let us have good, sensible, and business men, then we shall have wise laws, and faithfully executed; light taxes, less riots, and more security for property and life. I therefore intend to vote for Sannuel Hinks.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE JEFFFERSON SCHOOL.

We publish, with pleasure, the communication of "A Democrat of the Jefferson School." We

A Democrat of the Jefferson School.

We publish, with pleasure, the communication of "A Democrat of the Jefferson School." We have heretofore expressed our opinion that municipal offices should not be conferred according to the party politics of the applicant. A man being a Whig or a Democrat cannot make him a better watchman or weighmaster. But if he is appointed because of his politics, he may be as careless as he chooses, of the interests committed to him; because a complaint of any dereliction is an attack upon the great party to which he belongs. When, however, officers shall be appointed upon the principle of qualification alone, any neglect of duty will be ground of removal, because the administration which appointed the officer for qualification is responsible for the faithful performance of his duties. Mr. Jefferson's questions to an applicant were: "Is he honest?" "Is he competent?" "Is he faithful to the constitution?" A Jefferson Democrat, then, only proposes to apply to Messrs. Thomas and Hinks the doctrine derived from the great apostle of liberty, whose disciple he subscribes himselt.—Baltimore Patriot.

New Jensey Official Returns.—Official returns

NEW JERSEY OFFICIAL RETURNS .- Official returns votes for Congressmen in New Jersey have been beived at the Secretary of State's office. The received at the Secretary of State's office. The Trenton Gazette estimates the whole number of votes cast for the Whig and American candidates in the State at 40,582, and for their opponents, 33,852. Whig and American majority, 6,730. The total number of votes cast at the last election was 79,418. Lest fall, the whole number was 72,842, of which, Price received 38,812, and Haywood 34,530, Price's majority being 3,782. The Whig vote has been increased by 6,082, while that of their opponents has fallen off 4,600.

The Senate will stand 10 Democrata, 8 Whigs, and 2 Americans. The Assembly will stand 24 Whigs, 24 Democrats, 5 Americans, 2 Temperance Democrats, and 5 Independent Democrats. The Gazette says a party opposed to the present administration can no doubt be railied in the Legislature sufficient to constitute a majority.

afficient to constitute a majority.

### To what Small Things they will Descend.

To what Small Things they will Descend.

The proprietor of one of our large periodical depots, from whom the Irish newsboys have been accustomed to purchase Know-Nothing papers, informed us a short time since that all the Irish newsboys had stopped purchasing Know-Nothing papers, although the boys told him that they were the most saleable papers agoing.

Struck with this sudden change, he inquired of them the cause. They made answer that the priest had expressly forbid their selling such papers, and told them that he would curse them with the bitter anathemas of the church if they sold any more.

bitter anathemas of the church if they sold any more.

And thus the poor boys, who would fain make a few dimes to keep want from the door of a poor mother, or themselves from starvation, are cut off from this little pecuniary resource.

A few mornings since, as a gentleman of our acquaintance was standing in one of our railroad depots, where a poor Irish woman sold a few papers, and, among them, some "Know-Nothing" newspapers, her little boy came running to her with terror depicted on his countenance, saying that "the priest was coming." She hastily snatched off her apron, and covered the Know-Nothing papers with it, as she remarked, after the priest left, that he had expressly forbid her selling them, under the penalty of purgatory, &c. What will they do next?

Phil. Sun. Ledger. Phil. Sun. Ledger.

DESPERATE RENCONTRE.-We learn that a re-DESPERATE RENCONTRE.—We learn that a remarkable fight occurred near Amsterdam, in this county, a few days since, between an eagle and an ovl. The eagle had seized upon the owl, but found his prey too weighty to be carried off, and in the scuffle, the owl fartened his claws in the eagle's thigh, and held his enemy so tight as to make it impossible for him to escape. While in this condition, a gentleman passing by, hearing the scuffle, approached and easily captured both the combatants. We learn that the owl was one of the largest of his species, and the eagle measured over six feet across the wings.—Val. Whig.

The Rockville Journal says:

"There is fine rock-fishing now on the Potor setween the Little Falls and Georgetown. learn that parties from this county and the Dis-trict have enjoyed rare sport in hooking them this month. Some have been taken weighing from 20 to 25 lbs."

TESTIMONIAL TO COMMODORS PERRY,-The following testimonial was presented to Commodore Perry prior to his leaving Canton on his overland journey to the United States. Warm as in the cu-logium passed upon the gallant commodore, it is richly merited by the successful issue to which he conducted his delicate and important mission:

Canton, September 4, 1854. Its Excellency, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States, East India, China, and Japan Seas, and late Special Envoy to Japan, &c. Sia:—We, your countrymen, the undersigned nerchants and residents in China, learning that it

Sin:—We, your countrymen, the undersigned merchants and residents in China, learning that it is your Excelleney's intention to leave for the United States on the 11th current, desire to declare to you before your departure, the sense we entertain of your services in fulfilment of the mission with which you were specially charged by our government to that of Japan, and to acknowledge the promptitude with which you have bestowed the protection so much required by the important interests at stake in this country and its neighborhood during your command in these seas.

Enjoying the advantages of proximity, and our interest heightened thereby, it has been our privilege twice to witness your departure for the shores of Japan, nor will you have doubted that you went with our "best wishes freighted;" participating, indeed, in the liopes and anxieties attending your great enterprise, in perhaps a greater degree than those who were more distant, we may, as your countrymen, now claim the right to anticipate the warm approval, the pride and satisfaction with which the amnouncement of your achievements will be halled in our common country.

But your success, which is so well calculated to enkindle the patriotism, and awaken the admiration and gratitude of your countrymen, will not in a less degre clicit the applause of other nations. You cannot have been unconscious that your addence was the whole civilized world, and that your mission was worthy of man's highest ambition. Whilst this added to your anxieties, it has not lessened your zeal, or dazzled your mind; but has called into exercise that rare assemblage of qualities—that union of conciliation with firmness, the happy tact and judgment, which have insured your complete success.

That such will be the award of your own country.

qualities—that union of conciliation with firmness, the happy tact and judgment, which have insured your complete success.

That such will be the award of your own countrymen, and of the people of other nations, we hazard nothing in declaring.

While you have thus clevated yourself to a proud position in the eyes of the world, you have firmly re-established the hold which the name you bear has so long had upon the hearts of your countrymen; and the name of Perry, which has so long adorned the nawal profession, will henceforth be enrolled with the highest diplomacy. Columbus, De Gama, Cook, La Perouse, Magellan,—these inscribed their names in history by striging with the obstacles of nature; you have conquered the obstinate will of man, and by overturning the cherished policy of an empire, have brought an estranged but cultivated people into the family of nations. You have done this without violence, and the world has looked on with admiration to see the barriers of prejudice fall before the flag of our country without the firing of a shot.

It is thus that your acts, dictated by your wisdom and inspired by your justice and benevolence, have so auspiciously inaugurated the entrance of Japan into the great family of nations, the consequences of which affect the welfare of the universe; and thus, that in adding lustre to the flag of our country, you have durably inscribed your name upon the history of the world.

In conclusion, permit us to say that as none of your countrymen can more fully appreciate the value of your services, so none will more sincerely desire to hear of your future welfare; and to request your acceptance of a durable memorial of your visits to China as a testimony of the estimation in which we hold your public services and private character.

Wishing you the highest reward that man can be that of which affects and the stimation in which we hold your public services and private character.

wate character.

Wishing you the highest reward that man can bestow—that of a whole nation's gratitude, we re-

Mugustine Heard & Co.,
We thore & Co.,
Nye Brothers & Co.,
Nye Brothers & Co.,
Nye Methods

Methods & Co.,
Nye Brothers & Co., Henry W. Hubbell, Richard P. Dana, James D. Hunter, W. C. Hunter, A. F. Hurd, P. L. Everett, Frank Godley, Wm. Neilson, A. B. Neilson, Jr., S. Whitney Alvord.

From the New York Express.

From the New York Express.

If the correspondence the New England journals are publishing from persons that have gone to Kansaa, is all to be relied upon, the climate of that country is one of the most salubrious in the world. Even in November they are said to have cool west winds almost constantly, and such pure, balmy air in the night as we know nothing of in this region; none of the dampness and chilliness of the nights at home. Its effect upon the health is said to be truly astonishing. A correspondent of the Springfield Republican says:

"I should like to show you some of the pale, sickly men who came with us. They are fleshing up, eat and sleep well, and it does me good to see how they enjoy their renovated life. Those who were incapable of labor can now do a man's work at chopping or log-relling. One young man in my mess, slender and helpless when he left home, now goes into the woods with me every day, and stands up to his work like a man, and at night, like the good boy in the spelling book, sa'fs, "how good this bread and bacon tastes."

The immense Gorman immigration that is pouring in upon as we think might be advantageously.

The immense German immigration that is pour-ing in upon us, we think, might be advantageously turned in the direction of Kansas. Quiet, sober, industrious, and perhaps more inclined to mind their own business than any other class of immigrants, they are just the sort of people a new country is in need of. Let the Emigrant Aid Company think of need of. Let the Eurogean this.

But, Paradise as it is, there are miserable men.

Fundas; for the same writer cited above

even in Kansas; for the same writer cited above goes on to say:

"There are some grumblers, who expect to find here the conveniences of a settled country, and they go back, many of them, growling about the false prospects held out by the agents of the company. Some of this sort called for a change of plates at the table, and thought it a great annovance that we could not accommodate them. We think it doing pretty well to get plates at all, and we do not regret to see such delicate gentlemen turn their backs upon Kansas. We hope nobody credits their reports of the country."

Coal is plenty. The settlers, it seems, take it from the earth just as they need it. Every man

upon Kansas. We hope nobody credits their reports of the country."

Coal is plenty. The settlers, it seems, take it from the earth just as they need it. Every man there is his own miner; and, if the collocation is not an irreverent one, it may be added, there is no scarcity of clergymen—one, each, of Orthodox Congregational, United Brethren, and Swedenborgian, with Methodists and Baptists near by. They have sermous each Sabbath. The women, too, find it a good field for the "lecturing business." Mrs. Nichols, with her two sous, from Vermont, have siready ascended the stump. Good!

No trouble is apprehended from the red skins in that region. One white man is said to be worth a dozen Indians, in a rough and tumble fight—and the barbarians are beginning to find out the fact. By the way, talking of the Indians, we are told—"Mr. Robinson, Indian agent, paid to the Delawares, \$40,000 instead of the \$74,000 stipulated to be paid in October. He told them the government withheld the balance for their good, as a hard season was before them, and if they received the whole now, in the spring they would find themselves destitute. After a grand council and much indignant talk, the majority voted to take what they could get. The agent assured them that their lands should be sold to the highest bidders, as per treaty, and the squatters expelled, if necessary."

A brisk business was doing in politics. James N. Barns and J. B. Chapman had been added to the list of candidates for Congress. We hear of no further disputes between the freesoliers and the slaveryltes, Everything, indeed, was going on bravely. Kansas city was full to overflowing—the Union Hotel was literally crammed. At night, the floors were covered with sleepers on Buffalo robes. The same may be said of Westport.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser says: "The American organization would have tri-

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser says:

"The American organization would have triumplied in this State, as it has in Massachneetts,
but for the introduction here of a demoralizing and
treacherous element, under the ampices of the fusion managers. The same game was undertaken
in Massachusetts, but fraud and treachery are not
regarded as legitimate instruments, even by the
freesoilers, in that State."

RATHER PEPFERY.—It is said in Boaton that the political dishes of the Whigs and Democrats at the recent election in Massachusetts were entirely spoiled by the introduction of too much K. N.

From the New York Herald.

THE NEW PARTY OF THE KNOW-NOTH-INGS—TREMENDOUS ONSLAUGHT UPON THE SEWARD ANTI-SLAVERY ALLIANCE AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The newspaper organs of William H. Seward and his northern anti-slavery coalition, are beginning to discourse of the Know-Nothings and their political tendencies, with fear and trembling. They seem to recognise, from the sudden uprising of this unlooked-for and formidable organization, the supernatural appearance of the fingers of a human hand tracing the fatal handwriting upon the wall. They already have their misgivings of the over-throw of their leaders, the total rout of his mercennaries, with the loss of his camp equipage, military chest, baggage-wagons, and munitions of war. They are right. They are already surrounded, and their position is infinitely more perilous than that of the Russians in Sebastopol, subject to a shower of twenty-five thousand bomb-shells a day. With the unique and astonishing results of the late election in Massachusetts, it needs but little sagacity to perceive that the Seward anti-slavery league is threatened with the destructive sweep of a prairie on fire. Hence the well-grounded fear and trembling of the leading Seward organs. In the hour of their proposed triumph they are destined to be destroyed.

The recent State elections have conclusively established the important fact, that this new and mysterious political party of the Know-Nothings hold the balance of power in the country. Indeed, if we may form an estimate of their probable strength in the States where their power has been proved, they command a large majority of the popular vote of the whole Union over all other parties and factions combined. That they will enter the Presidential election as a distinct organization, upon their peculiar and sharply-defined American principles, there is not a doubt; that they will carry the election, as an avalanche sweeps the earth, rocks, and vegetation of centuries, from the mountain side, is, from the present appearances of things, by no m

and more harmonious direction of the country.

The first and most important result of this spontaneous uprising of the Know-Nothings will be the "crushing but" of the Seward coalition. To go no further, the Massachusetts election has determined this issue. For twenty years past, the old Whig and Democratic parties of that State, off and on, have been pandering to, and huckstering for, the support of anti-slavery factions. Of late, both Whigs and Democrats had become so tainted and demoralized from these affiliations, that the anti-slavery party were counting upon the absorption

for, the support of anti-slavery fictions. Of late, both Whigs and Democrats had become so tainted and demoralized from these affiliations, that the anti-slavery party were counting upon the absorption of both, when the Know-Nothings, like a clap of thunder in the sunshine, in a single blow demolished them all. Though running into extremes upon several points, intolerant and impracticable, this spontaneous ultra-American movement has in it something of the spirit and temper of the revolution of '76. At all events, it has the spirit of nationality about it. It is peculiarly conservative upon the slavery question. It seems, in fact, to 'know nothing' of the existence of slavery in the South, and contemptuously scouts the abolition f-naticism of the North. It thus adapts itself with equal facility to both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, and threatens a political revolution in Virginia equal to that effected in Massachusetts.

It is this homogeneous quality of nationality which renders the Know-Nothings so fearful and terrible, not only to the Seward coalition, but to the Cabinet coalition of spoilsmen at Washington. If this new native party has broken up the calculations of Seward in Massachusetts, it has broken down the administration and its adherents in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and elsewhere. And why not? The programme and principles of Seward and the spoils policy of the administration, have worked together to create this new and astounding political organization. The administration has not only inflamed the seusibilinies of the natives in its most mischlevous foreign and domestic appointments, but, in attempting to prove itself sounder than the South upon the slavery question, it has created an anti-slavery furore in the North which nothing but a new party could arrest short of a crusade against the South, ending in secession and disunion. For a quarter of a century the anti-slavery elements of the North had been vainly attempting an effective amalgamation; but at the very time when they were b

isting necessity except its own desperate, sinking consition.

We have seen the results of this revival of the anti-slavery agitation in the late western elections, and in the Seward Presidential programme of the piebald-coalition Saratoga. Syracuse and Auburn conventions. We were threatened with an anti-slavery Northern crusade against the South in 1866, which, if not intercepted, could have no other termination than a speedy and abrupt dissolution of the Union. Nothing less. It was the estimate—nothing short of it. But the separate Know-Nothing ticket in this State, got up at the eleventh hour, and the results in Massachusetts, instantly changed the aspects of the case. These facts have shown that the Know-Nothings are not with the anti-slavery league against the administration, but are in the field against them both; that they hold the balance of power against both, and that their purpose is to supersede the one and to destroy the other.

This accounts at once for the violent warfare of

This accounts at once for the violent warfare of the Cabinet organs, and the assaults of the Seward journals against the Know-Nothings. The posi-tions of Colonel Forney and Horace Greeley are per-fectly consistent upon this issue, and are directed against a common political enemy. The prospects are that the administration and the Seward coali-tion will be finally wound up together. In view of this ultimatum, the Know-Nothings promise to ren-der the highest service to the government and to

# From the N. Y. Express. ATTACKS UPON KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The Tribune is down on the Know-Nothings as the genuine Union savers of 1850, albeit some of the coworkers with the Tribune at that time, (vide the speakers and candidates in New York and Kings county.) are now among the foremost Know-Nothings. It says:

"Suffice it that the 'Know-Nothing' movement is in the hands of the Union savers of 1850, and will be steadily shaped to their ends. Individuals, and perhaps certain localities, may demur; but the movement is the latest dodge of Hunkerism."

and perhaps certain localities, may denur; but the movement is the latest dodge of Hunkerism."

Here is a new prejudice invoked against the Know Nothings. The men who were advised by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Millard Fillmore, Edward Everett, John Bell, Lewis Cass, and others, to admit California into the Union as a free State, to stop the slave trade in California, to settle the boundary line between New Mexico and Texas, to amend the fugitive-slave law, to give territorial governments to New Mexico and Utah, and who were for the compromise measures of 1850, are now, forscoth, all Know-Nothings. True it may be that many of the conservative Union men of that day encourage what is conservative in this new organization; but the Tribune knows, and its own columns bear witness to the fact, that its allies in 1850 are its enemies in 1854. If the Know-Nothings are "Hunkers," their hunkerdom, so far as we have seen it, does not go beyond the maintenance of the just rights of the States, and a sincere attachment to the constitution and the Union. The very sentiment the Tribune bases its complaints upon is one which Americans ought to subscribe to heart and soul. They certainly have our entire assent. Here they are, as imbodied in question and answer:

"Is there a politician in this nation bold and reckless enough to assert that the 'American party,' in any respect, or to any extent, seeks to stand on

"Is there a politician in this nation bold and reckless enough to assert that the 'American party,' in
any respect, or to any extent, seeks to stand on
any other platform than the Constitution and the
Union?

"Is there any right guaranteed by the constitution, either to the States or to individuals, which
we do not maintain in its purity and in its full length
and breadth? 'We shall maintain and defend the
constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and
the rights of the States, without diminution, as
guaranteed thereby, opposing at all times, and to
the extent of our ability and influence, all who may
assail them, or either of them.' To this doctrine
we stand pledged, and we defy our opponents to
point to one single act done, or to one sentiment
expressed by the 'American party,' in conflict with
this doctrine. Who at the North assails our principles? Who at the South can assail them?

"What rights of the Northern States do we oppose? What rights of the Southern States do we

can party' was formed on the basis of the co tion and the Union, and is destined to preserv by purifying the body politic, and exercising servative influence.

But, not content with pouncing upon "the savers," the Tribune turns to wooling and co the Irish and Dutch. We quote again:

"Now suppose the Irish and Dutch were all wrong with regard to slavery, shall we mend the matter by practically enslaving them? Is the denial of political franchise to some the true way to rights for all?"

by practically enslaving them? Is the demai or political franchise to some the true way to rights for all?"

Nobody proposes to "enslave the Irish and the Dutch." That is a sheer fabrication or phantom of the Tribune's, just as its article assailing the Americans in Williamsburg was a fabrication, and in that case, a very cruel and wicked invention, because it falsified two ways, first against the Americans who were charged with instigating the riots, which they endeavored to suppress; and secondly in favor of the Irish who mobbed the polls, threw clubs from the windows upon the heads of Americans, accompanied by a rush and assaults from two to three hundred Irishmen, and who finally murdered two American citizens, besides leaving many others seriously hurt and maimed.

It may be very well to court "the Irish and Dutch," but it would be more manly, and show more respect for them, to speak the truth. So far as they are clitizens they cannot be disfranchised. So far as they are foreigners they are offered all possible protection to their persons, their property and in their civil and social rights.

John Nepomucen, bishop of Philadelphia, like our bishop here, also cries out, beware of secret societies, &c., &c. Would it not be more becoming for these bishops first to use their influence to suppress the secret societies at Rome, which make laws for their conduct here, and the secret confessionals in the United States, before assailing American organizations, which seek to effect no more than the vindication of the rights of their own countrymen against undue influence from abroad.

"Lam glad to find you better," said John Hunter, the famous surgeon, to Foot, the equally famous actor, one morning, "you followed my prescriptions of course?"
"Indeed I did not, doctor," replied Sam, "for I should have broken my neck!"
"Broken your neck!" exclaimed Hunter, in amazement.

amazement.
"Yes," said Foot, "for I threw your prescription

out of a three story window. An energetic woolly, who voted against Mr. Haven, and for Mr. Clark, elated by the figures in this morning's Democracy, "made up expressly up to midnight," met a grumpy, morose kind of Seymour man, and clapping him heartily on the shoulder, exclaimed, "Clark's elected, by ——!"

"Humph!" growled forth Hot Toddy, "he may be elected, by ——, but, by ——, he isn't elected by the people!"

The Clark man hurried on to the post office.

## BY THIS MORNING'S MAILS.

New Orleans, Nov. 21.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 16th, has urrived.

arrived.

The Delta announces, having received information from an authentic source, that the inhabitants of Cuba are in the wildest state of enthusiasm, of Cuba are in the wildest state of enthusiasm, and contemplate an important rising in a few days. The same paper also publishes a bold and energetic proclamation issued from the Cuba Club of Terrorists.

The other papers of this city, however, have no information in regard to the matter, and discredit the report.

The governor of Trinidad is reported to be a prisoner at Havana.

prisoner at Havana.

WHERLING, Nov. 21.—The suit for an injunction to restrain the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from making a connexion with the Central Ohio railroad at Benwood, instituted by the city of Wheeling, some time since, was to-day concluded by the granting of an injunction.

Benwood is four miles below Wheeling, directly the control of the Central Contro opposite Belair, the eastern terminus of the Central Obio road, and the city of Wheeling contends that making the connexion there is a violation of the contract of the company to secure to Wheeling the practical benefits of the western terminus of the Baltimore and Obio railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Placide's Varieties, a theatrical establishment, in Gravier street, in this city, caught fire at 3 o'clock this morning, among the scenery near the stage, and was entirely destroyed. The wardrobe was also burned. It is believed there is no insurance on the building, but the wardrobe was insured for \$5,000. The Ravels had just commenced an engagement, and lost heavy lieved there is no insurance on the building, but the wardrobe was insured for \$5,000. The Ravels had just commenced an engagement, and lost heav-ily. Mr. Placide was sleeping in the building, and narrowly escaped by the third story window. The entire loss is estimated at from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21—It is raining hard here, and hopes are entertained of a rise in the river.

Money matters continue to improve. Exchange has further declined. New York exchange sold as low as one per cent. premium. Gold is dull at one per cent. premium.

Hogs are firm at \$8.60 a \$4. The whole number received thus far is 42,000, against 69,000 received up to the same period last year.

MILWAURIZ, WISCONSIN, Nov. 20.—The trial of John Rycraft, who was indicted for an alleged par-ticipation in the rescue of the fugitive slave Gro-ver from the custody of the marshet of Michigan in April last executed the attention of the United ver from the custody of the marshet of Michigan in April last, occupied the attention of the United States District Court on Friday and Saturday. Judge victed. Miller presiding. The p

Kneeland & Hull, brokers, of this city, d payment to-day.

GIANTS' LEVEES GIANTS' LEVEES,
AT JACKSON HALL BUILDING.

MONS. BEYAN, the French Giant,
known, in the Reman Togs, the costume of the 2d
century; and.

MISS HANNAH CROUSE,
The American Giantesa; the largest lady living, and
but 19 years of age, hold their Leves, daily, for a
short time.

Admission, 25 cents; children, half price.
nov 22—diw\*

SECOND ANNUAL BALL NATIONAL GUARD

Monday, December 4th, 1854.

THE National Guard respectfully announces to their friends and the public general; that their Second Annual Ball will be given on MONDAY, December 4th, 1854, at JACKSON HALL. Tickets ONE DOLLAR.
Particulars in future advertisement.

WATCHES, of Superior quality, and warranted accurate time keepers, constantly on hand, and recieved direct from the importers, for sale at wholesale prices—cheapest in America—at No. 418, Pennsylvania avenue.

Nov 22 H. O. HOOD.

DIAMOND and other rich Jewelry, a good assortment on hand, or manufactured to order, at short notice, and at much lower prices than slaewhere in this city, and no mistake, at No. 418, conneylvania avenue.

BALL OF THE SCOTT GUARDS. THE Scott Guards have the pleasure of announcing that their first Ball will take place on December 14th. Particulars in future advertise

FOR rent—a Parlor and two Bed Cham bers, handsomely furnished and supplied wit gas, on D street, between Ninth and Tenth street No. 860.

SHIP CARPENTER'S AXES & ADZES. THIS day received from the manufac-turers, one case of the above mentioned Gooda of Watt's make, which are offered at New York prices, by

E. TUCKER & CO., No. 358 Pennsylvania ave [Star.]

A MERICAN RIFLEMEN. CAPTAIN

J. I. Smith, will meet at the Armory, corner
of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue, on to-morrow evening, (Thursday) at 7 o'clock.
Punctual attendance is requested. nov 22-1y

FOR HIRE—A Negro Man, about 22 years old, who has been accustomed to the care and management of horses. Address R. I., box 190, Washington, D. O. nov 22—1t